

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
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HERALD.
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received and forwarded on the same terms
as in New York.

VOLUME XLII. NO. 100

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
THEION SQUARE THEATRE.
FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. E. Thorne, Jr.
EAGLE THEATRE.
CHUCK, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Everett Rogers.
CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
BOWERY THEATRE.
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT, at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT CONCERT. Miss Theresa Tilton and Pappen-
heim.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
WOODS' THEATRE.
WIDE AWAKE, at 8 P. M. George France. Matinee at 2
P. M.
LYCEUM THEATRE.
VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M. Monte Palmer.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FEARS, IDLE FEARS, at 8 P. M. H. J. Montague.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George Sigmond.
TIVOLI THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
TAMMANY HALL, at 8 P. M.
GRAND TOURNAMENT AT ARMS.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cool and clear.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For
prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD
by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct
to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were
generally lower. Erie was an objective point
of assault by the bears. Gold receded from
113 1/4 to 113. The bank statement shows a
loss of nearly \$3,000,000 in the reserve.
Money was easy at 2 1/2-2 and 3 per cent.

THE ENGLISH MARKETS continue to be de-
pressed, especially in coffee, sugar and
spices, prices being generally very favorable
to buyers. The market for wheat is active
and husky in calling for purchasers and prices.
The traders of Mincing lane consequently feel small.

THE TROUBLES IN TURKEY are increasing,
notwithstanding the efforts of the would-be
peacemakers. The insurrection has spread
in Bosnia, and a battle has been fought in
that province. The best policy for Turkey
will be to raise a heavy loan. Then the
creditors will take some interest in saving
the "Sick Man" from his physicians.

THE DESERT OF SAHARA is being explored
by M. Laroche, whose interesting journe-
ings in that waste of sand are recounted on
another page. The object of the expedition
is to discover a practicable route by which the
wealth of the Sudan can be brought to
European markets. Every effort that tends
to familiarize us with the mysterious lands
of Central Africa enlarges our geographical
knowledge and also the sphere of civilized
activity. When Stanley, Cameron, Laroche
and other bold explorers complete their
labors we may hope to have completed the
scientific conquest of the tropical world.

THE ABOLITION OF THE EMIGRATION COM-
MISSION, by the recent decision of the Su-
preme Court of the United States practically,
breaks down the barriers which protected
the immigrant from the rapacious land
sharks that infest the port of New York and
prey on the ignorance and confidence of the
newly arrived steerage passengers. The
"horrors and outrages of the ante-commission
days are likely to be renewed unless the law-
either State or national—intervenes to pro-
tect the innocent victims of, shall we say,
misplaced confidence in our desire and
ability to protect them. By all means pro-
tect the immigrant, or by law prevent him
from seeking a home in this country.

WAGNER'S NEW OPERA, "Tristan and
Isolde," has received its first representation
at Berlin in presence of the imperial court
and a brilliant assemblage. The plot is
founded on the loves of a prince of Corn-
wall and an Irish princess, which terminate
fatally, and illustrates the general roughness
of the road to happiness. The opera was
received throughout with prolonged bursts
of applause, which showed how skillfully
both the composer and the artists had
touched the tender chord in the heart of a
sympathetic audience. Wagner has achieved
another great triumph and the admirers of
his music a new source of pleasure.

THE FLOODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI have
caused a backwater in the Arkansas and
White rivers which is inundating a large
area of country along their banks. The
Arkansas bottom suffers for seventy miles
up from the river mouth, and the low
lands along the White River for one
hundred and thirty miles up. Opposite
Memphis the country is flooded
as far as Madison, forty miles distant,
and all the smaller creek bottoms are over-
flowed in proportion. The freshest wave is
declining at St. Louis and Cairo and will
probably rise between Vicksburg and New
Orleans. The news of the lowering of the
upper river gives much satisfaction to the
planters, who will at once commence opera-

The Season—The Centennial and the
Canvass.

The week brings with it sacred associa-
tions, which interfere with a due apprecia-
tion of what we owe to politics and patriot-
ism. To us Americans this year will be
full of interest. We celebrate the centennial
of our independence. We have an impor-
tant Presidential canvass. The election of
Lincoln decided the fate of slavery. The
issue in the fall may be the fate of the nation.
In 1860 the question was whether slavery
should have control of the Territories. That
ended in the destruction of slavery. In 1876
we may have to decide whether the Union is
worth the hundred years of trouble we have
taken to preserve it. If we were to continue
in this vein we might find ourselves in the
mood basking the secret season which now
interests the Christian world—the season in
which millions commemorate the sufferings
of our Saviour. In these hours, consecrated
to meditation and devotion, we may be par-
doned gloomy forebodings as to the future
of a republic whose century plant is Belk-
napism. But if the shades of our ancestors
reproach us, as well they might, we have
only to recall Arnold and Burr and a few
others who did as much to dishonor the Rev-
olution as Belknap has done to dishonor the
centennial of the Revolution. There are re-
flections of a lighter hue in which we may
reasonably indulge, especially as the
treacherous spring, with its storms and
winds, seems to be in a relenting mood.
With sunnier days we have the coming of
renewed business activity. The HERALD is
as full of advertisements as a spring tree
with blossoms. The representative news-
paper has its seasons, and those who study
the philosophy of journalism cannot fail to
note that the season of growth in nature is
the season of our highest business pros-
perity. A newspaper with seventy-one
columns of advertisements is certainly just-
ified in taking a cheerful view of society and
the State; for it is not among the least
desirable fruits of these hundred years of
liberty that the journal has become the
index of the national prosperity. The
HERALD to-day goes out to all the world
not merely as a newspaper record of what
happened yesterday in many lands, but as
the servant of multitudes of men and
women.

An ingenious writer says that the last
columns in the newspaper to fade are those
recording marriages and deaths. If we could
throw our fancy into 1876, and have before
us this morning's HERALD, nothing would be
so interesting as these seventy-one columns
of advertisements which stand side by
side like so many serried columns. What
activity and interest and industry they re-
present! What hopes and fears, what aims
and dreams, what whims and aspirations
are marshalled in close array! We see the
world in one daily revolution, even as the
child with wondering eyes looks into the
mystery of the kaleidoscope. Here friend
seeks friend all the way from over the seas—
a voice calling into the night, as it were.
Here we see what our clergymen propose to
say to souls hungering for the bread of life.
Here we see a trance speaker, who claims to go to sleep
on a chair and commune with the angels,
to vigorous Brother Moody, who seems ready
and willing to meet the devil in a fair stand
up fight. If our interest in this life is not
too much absorbed in care for the life to
come here are the singers and the players
to amuse us. In one direction we hear the
drums of Agincourt, with Mr. Rigold as the
English king, while in another we hear the
uproarious laughter which welcomes Wal-
lack's interpretation of the genius of
Sheridan. Here is the world of com-
merce and trade, which overflows into
so many columns, telling us of stuffs and
raiment, and wherewithal to deck our per-
sons and our homes. How cold and pale
these swelling advertisements of so much
finery and taste will seem to the eyes of
1876! Yet how fresh they are to-day! One
sees the suns of the Mediterranean in the
sheen of silk and velvet, and we are car-
ried to far and strange lands, and an ancient
imperial civilization as we read of cashmeres
from Japan and cloths from Madras and
fabrics deftly woven by fingers in Persia.
And from the world of business we pass to
other worlds—of men and women seeking
homes and offering homes, of humble ones
who crave employment, of country friends
who begin with the singing birds to tell us
of mountain air and the seaside, the forest
and the stream. Here are the auctioneers,
ready to knock down anything, from a dia-
mond necklace to a kitchen stove, if our
readers have any ambitions to become the
highest bidders. Here are ships and steamers
to carry us to the ends of the earth.
Here are business opportunities for those
who desire to make rapid fortunes; money
to lend and money to borrow; and, more
than all, that column which will, no doubt,
outlive all that we print to-day, and which
records the marriages and deaths—the col-
umn which, if we were in a delectable
mood, should always be entwined with the
leaves of the cypress and the flowers of the
orange.

Truly this is the world, and it does not
even require the imagination to go from col-
umn to column to see the many currents
which swell the stream of life. Thus it is
that the journal becomes the symbol of our
generation. How tame even are the ablest
editorials, the most thoughtful essays and
reviews, the criticisms, the invectives, the
many conceits, the pictures of London and
Paris life flashed across the seas, when com-
pared with the reality embodied in every ad-
vertisement! How much more attractive our
centennial would be if we could turn to a
New York HERALD of 1776 and see the Rev-
olution as vividly as our descendants will see
the civil war. A newspaper like the HERALD
or the London Times is as much a monument
of its age as the Pyramids and the Sphinx
are monuments of the long forgotten epochs
of Egyptian splendor. Unlike the gray
stone on the banks of the Nile, it speaks and
will speak through time, not in vague hiero-
glyphics or metaphors or in extravagant
chronicles of royal fame, but the everyday
life of this age. This world of ours will
live as vividly in these columns as the
world of Pompeii in the ashes of Vesuvius.
Therefore, the press is not only the
"palladium of our liberties," if we may bor-

row a well worn phrase, but the monument
of our civilization. If it were a new news
sheet or business circular its work would be
vast indeed. But there are other functions,
which come with more and more emphasis
in our centennial time. We have a Presi-
dent to elect. That is the duty of the year.
We have an anniversary to celebrate. That
is the amusement of the year. We have em-
perors and high people to welcome. That
will tax our national hospitality. Thus far,
although the year is young, every token
bodes a useful, prosperous and attractive
season. We need to cultivate good temper
as to the election and patience as to the Cen-
tennial. There will be passions enough
about Caesarism and the South and repudia-
tion, disappointments and contentions
enough arising out of the conventions to try
the most amiable. And as to our Exhibition
and the celebration of our national inde-
pendence, we must not be carried away by
any undue enthusiasm. The sun will not
stand still on the Fourth of July. There
will be no prodigy in nature. There will be
no rush of foreign guests. Our friends from
over the sea have had enough of Vienna
and Paris and London to care about look-
ing at a wilderness of machines and
a mountain of mineral ores at Philadel-
phia. We shall have a few princely
comings, as much for reasons of state as for
any personal curiosity. There will be art-
ificers and tradesmen seeking new markets,
and an occasional thinker and student,
caring enough about the New World to cross
the ocean and see this manifestation of its
industry, wealth and taste. The Centennial
will be altogether American. If it brings
together the divided sections of the Union,
if it enables North and South, East and
West, California, Texas and Maine to look
into each other's eyes—there will be a reward
even for all we have expended in bringing it
about. The two currents running together—
the canvass, with its stripes and passions;
the Centennial, with its amenities and hospi-
tality and patriotism, parties striving for
power and our people celebrating the found-
ing of the nation—will make this year one of
unusual interest and responsibility; a year
in which it will be our aim, as it has been in
the past, to make the HERALD the historian
and representative of the nation and of this
great city, the metropolis of the nation.

Our Paris Cable Letter.

The news of four theatrical failures in
Paris during one week will probably make
as many people to regret and pity for the
enterprising managers as the refusal to
grant an amnesty to the exiled and im-
prisoned Communards will excite radi-
cals over the world to wrathful emotions.
The time is unfortunately fast off when
New York managers shall try themselves
open to such risks, although many a play
has been lately bailed through here to some-
thing that looked like success by the ar-
tists. Still, as people learn to swim
by floating on blown bladders, it may be
that our managers shall, after a while,
be tempted to take original pieces, and
not on the waters of public approbation,
and let them sink or swim on their merits.
We have very few managers that are deter-
mined to bolster up bad pieces; but that depends
on much on a public sufficiently trained and self-
confident not to be overcome by managerial
devices that we must only wait and hope for
clearer discernment. The best news for
America in our Paris letter is the movement
by Colonel Mapleson, of Her Majesty's
to send us a first class opera com-
pany for the fall season. With such
artists as Titiens, Trebelli-Bettes,
Faure, Campanini and the new tenor
Stagno, supported by a properly drilled
chorus, a trained and well led orchestra and
a good stage setting, opera in New York
can be made an emphatic success, especially
as well as in the artistic sense. The
fine weather has brought the long
delayed spring fashions into bloom, but
our lady readers must pardon us for not
extolling them any further than to say that
beauty may disguise itself in many fashions,
but a lovely face or form cannot be wholly
lost to appreciation under any of them.

Our London Cable Letter.

So much has London been absorbed in the
Varsity boat race for the past week that, with
the vexed question of Queen or Princess set-
tled, there was little left to cable outside of the
run of the theatres and the ebbs and flows of
the artistic world. These we have, and they are
interesting in a number of clever bits of
personal intelligence touching the career of
our native children abroad. It is especially
pleasing to note the progress American painters,
singers and actors are making in the busy
schools of the Old World, where competition
is so much greater than here that only un-
questioned merit can survive the test. It
will interest lovers of Tennyson to
know that the experiment of putting
"Queen Mary" on the stage is about to be
tried, and if between the actor and the poet
they succeed in making it go before the
lights a great many judicious criticisms will be
agreeably surprised. It can only be done
by large "cuts," and these will have
to be made on some of the best
pieces of writing in the play because
they do not bear with any directness on
the main story. The American horses are work-
ing hard for success, but so far they do not at-
tract the fancy of the experts whose opinions
are golden—the betting men. We are likely
to have crews from Ireland and Cambridge
for the Schynkill racing, but why not from
Oxford?

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA is ready to greet Vi-
ctoria as Empress of India recognizing in
that title, when assumed by the Queen of
England, the "eternal flame of things." It
may possibly reconcile the anti-imperial-
ists in England to the necessity of their
sovereign when they know that it is approved
of by such an eminent authority as Alexan-
der of Russia.

ENGLISH ART CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CEN-
TENNIAL promise to be very rich and valua-
ble, judging from the number of pictures
being brought to Philadelphia by Mr.
Joplin, the British superintendent of the
section of fine arts. Sections from the
treasures of the Royal Academy will adorn
the big show, and will no considerable
interest to an exhibition which all the
nations will compete for stately.

The English Mission.

The name of Theodore D. Woolsey, former
President of Yale College, has been men-
tioned in connection with the mission to
England, and it cannot be disputed that
this would be an admirable appointment, if
President Grant should make it. But we
still think that Mr. Longfellow would be the
best selection. The choice of General
Schenck's successor ought to be made with
reference to the main object to be accom-
plished in England in this
peculiar juncture. All wise governments se-
lect their foreign agents with proper ad-
aptation to the nature of the service to be
rendered. When England sought to nego-
tiate the commercial treaty with France she
sent Mr. Cobden, the most sagacious and
best informed man in her dominions on
questions of trade. When our Northeastern
boundary was to be settled she appointed
Lord Ashburton a special ambassador
to Washington, because his American
domestic ties and interest in the
country were a passport to the confi-
dence of our government and people.
When Jefferson wanted to purchase Louisi-
ana he sent Mr. Monroe to France, because
he was well known in that country and per-
fectly understood his own views. Whenever
there is a specific object of paramount im-
portance to be accomplished in a foreign
country the appointment of a Minister
should have relation to that paramount ob-
ject, and on this principle Mr. Longfellow
is the fittest selection that could be made
for the English mission at present.

The most important of all the objects to
be accomplished in our foreign intercourse
is the maintenance of the national honor,
which has been wounded by General Schenck
in the point upon which our pride of coun-
try ought to be most sensitive. We must
offset this stain and cause it to be speedily
forgotten. The successor of a Minister who
took French leave, and whose departure
seemed like a flight from British jus-
tice, has brought shame on a mis-
sion which always had a character for
enlightened honor until General Schenck
left it, and it is the first duty of our gov-
ernment to restore its tarnished lustre.
Under such circumstances we need to send
a Minister who will not have to make his
way slowly to British confidence, but will
possess it in full measure from the moment
his appointment is announced. Mr. Long-
fellow satisfies this requirement better than
any other American citizen. There is not
an intelligent English family in which Mr.
Longfellow's name has not long been a house-
hold word. He is loved and honored where-
ver the English tongue is spoken, and he
would receive an amount of social courtesy
and distinction which would be accorded to
no other representative of our government.
Warm estimation of his genius and his
qualities as a gentleman would cause his
predecessor to be forgotten, and Mr. Long-
fellow's popularity in every rank of English
society would wash and sweeten the tainted
reputation of the American Embassy.
The great thing to be done at London just
now is to redeem the national honor, and
the new Minister should be selected with
reference to the duty to be accomplished.

Mr. Woolsey would be an admirable ap-
pointment, but he would not be welcomed
in London with the same *ecclat*. So far as he
is known in England he is regarded with
great esteem, but outside of a small circle
who have read his excellent book on inter-
national law and some men in the universities
who recognize him as an accomplished
Greek scholar, he is a stranger to the English
public. His own countrymen would, in-
deed, consider him as one of the very fittest
men that could be selected; but the pressing
need of the moment is not to make a favor-
able impression on our own public but on
that of Great Britain. Mr. Woolsey is a
wise, safe, upright and learned man, and
one of the three or four enlightened
judges to whom the American case
presented for the Geneva tribunal was
submitted by our government for
criticism and revision. He would grow in
esteem in proportion as he became known,
but he would not be received with that sponta-
neous and admiring enthusiasm which
would greet Mr. Longfellow, who, beside his
other titles to popularity, has the habits of
society and the tone and accomplishments of
a man of the world. It is better to send a
citizen whose character and virtues will not
be apt to grow into recognition, but be ac-
cepted at once with admiring confidence.

Cheap Cabs.

Out of the agitation of this topic has come
already enough information to show to fair-
minded persons that it is not because of any
necessary impossibility in the case that we
are without the great convenience of facility
to ride cheaply about the city in hired ve-
hicles. It is because of the failure of men of
enterprise to see what a field this city offers
for this kind of a venture, and because of
the erroneous system that cripples those
who already have capital invested in public
vehicles. It seems to be a very general mis-
take with our people to suppose that every
business can be conducted more profitably
on a large scale than on a small one. But
this can be true as a general principle only
where the administrative supervision of a
large establishment can be as regular
and close as it can always be in small ones.
In Mr. Stewart's dry goods shop there are
concentrated, perhaps, the machinery and
the expenses of a thousand small shops, but
the sales and the profits are probably equal
to those of five or ten thousand small shops.
In that case all goes well because of the con-
stant operation of "the master's eye"—the
master having a genius for that sort of detail.
But how many great establishments are also
great failures for want of this necessary ele-
ment. Our cabs are run as if they were
omnibus lines, and as in omnibus lines and
street car companies profits are wasted away
because effective supervision of the many
persons employed is impossible, so the
smaller profits of cab owners are drib-
bled by the same process to the
vanishing point. This supervision is im-
possible and must be made unnecessary.
The secret of success in cabs is co-operation
or individual enterprise. Salaried drivers
are the great mistake. Let cab owners hire
out their vehicles to drivers at so much a
day, and the driver then becomes a partner.
All that he earns above the stipend is his

own. He will not idle his day away then.
It would be a characteristic variation on this
for our city to see men with just enough
capital to own a cab and a few horses work-
ing their own vehicle for passengers as the
cartmen do for cartage, and thus giving to
the occupation the vitality of personal enter-
prise.

Two Leading Journals—The Herald
and the London Times.

It sometimes happens that the London
Times, which is the only journal which, in
size, in circulation and in advertising
patronage, at all compares with the HERALD,
presents a remarkable contrast in its editions
to the daily editions of this paper. Take,
for instance, the issue for March 24. On
that day the Times printed a quadruple
sheet of 96 columns. Just one-half the
paper—that is, 48 columns—was advertising,
and the advertisements were 2,068 in num-
ber. On the 23 of April the HERALD also
had a quadruple sheet of 96 columns, of
which 63 columns were advertisements, or
15 columns in excess of the Times, while the
number reached 3,007, or 937 in excess of the
Times. To-day we print a quintuple sheet,
containing 120 columns, of which 71 columns
are advertisements. It will thus be
seen not only that our business is largely
in excess of the Times, but we present other
advantages which the Times does not possess.
The Times does not properly classify its ad-
vertisements, but mixes all kinds together,
making it difficult for persons seeking infor-
mation on a particular subject to find the
advertisements relating to it or for an adver-
tiser to find his own advertisement. The
HERALD, on the other hand, carefully classi-
fies all its advertisements under proper
headings. Out of the 63 columns of
advertisements in the issue of April 2 there
were 72 different subjects or classifica-
tions, and these are made still more ac-
cessible to the advertiser or the person in
search of anything advertised in the HERALD
by a directory, which is placed in the first
column of the first page of the paper. And
we afford advertisers still further facilities
through our branch offices. Nearly two
thousand of the advertisements published
in the HERALD of April 2 were received
at the branch office, No. 1,265 Broadway,
distant about two and a half miles from
the HERALD Building. They were re-
ceived between six and nine o'clock, it
being necessary to close business at the
latter hour, in order to secure proper
classification of the advertising in the
HERALD. As it is necessary within these
few hours to count every word, to calculate
the amount to be charged for the same, to
make the required entries in the proper
books, and to sign and despatch each ad-
vertisement to the composing room—there to be
put in type, revised and placed in the forms
ready for the stereotypers by midnight, it
will be seen that we are compelled to im-
press into our service a large force of adver-
tising clerks, telegraph operators, district
messenger boys, coupés and office messen-
gers. The completeness of the HERALD each
day is proof of the completeness of the ser-
vice, and the comparison we have insti-
tuted between this Journal and the London
Times shows the HERALD as far in advance
of its great rival in business patronage as it is
in news facilities.

Four Per Cent Interest on the Na-
tional Debt.

With all our esteem for Secretary Bristow
we fear that he pays too much deference to
the judgment of the crafty bankers who are
scheming to find a big bonanza in the con-
version of the public debt. They have con-
vinced him that he cannot sell four and a
half per cent bonds unless Congress extends
the period of redeemability from fifteen
years to thirty years, in the face of the
patent fact which stares everybody in the
face who reads the money articles of the news-
papers that bonds are bought every day in
the week at prices which give the purchas-
ers only four per cent on their investment.
If this were a question of increasing the sum
total of the government bonds there might
be reasonable doubts whether a glut of the
market might not reduce the price. But
there is no possibility of a glut, because the
amount of the debt would not be in-
creased by refunding. The demand
for this class of securities is certain
to increase, and as there can be no
addition to the supply there is a constant
tendency to an enhancement of price, which
is the same thing in effect as a willingness
to take new bonds at a lower rate of interest.
The United States bonds have become a nec-
essary for banks, savings institutions, trust
companies and private individuals who need
a form of property which is at the same time
safe, productive and disposable. When the
five-twenty bonds are called in and paid
there is nothing better which holders could
do with their money than to reinvest it in
other government securities. The whole of
our bonded debt is already placed; it is so
valuable that it commands high premiums,
proportioned to the rate of interest and the
length of time the bonds have to run. There
is at present little temptation to invest in
business enterprises, and if the six per cents
were withdrawn it would puzzle the holders
to find a better investment than long date
four per cent bonds. There is a lack of
courage in the Treasury Department when
it despairs of selling four and a half per cent
bonds unless the period of redeemability is
extended to thirty years.

The syndicate which seeks a new bonanza
takes a different view, and Secretary Bristow
does not seem to make sufficient allowance
for its interested motives. Because its mem-
bers are able financiers, fertile in reasons,
he pays them a deference which is due only
to able financiers who are not aiming to
feather their own nests. If the time of the
four and a half per cents were extended to
thirty years the syndicate would pocket the
difference between four and a half per cent
and four per cent bonds, for a shrewd syndi-
cate would have too perfect a knowledge of
the market to let the purchasers of the bonds
realize more than they can make by other
equally safe investments. We warn Sec-
retary Bristow against big bonanza syndicates.

THE WEATHER DURING THE COMING WEEK
will be very changeable, and we are likely to
have more than one storm before Wednesday
next. To-day will be cool and clear or
partly cloudy. Toward evening the cloudi-

ness may increase, with a rising temperature
and indications of rain. The low barometer
in the South Atlantic States will probably
move along the coast and we may expect
to experience its influence to-morrow.
The depression now central in the Upper
Mississippi Valley will also move eastward,
and there is a possibility that it may meet
the southern storm at or off the New Eng-
land coast, in which event a heavy storm
may be developed in that region and over
Nova Scotia. The weekly summary of ob-
servations at the Central Park Meteorologi-
cal Observatory gives the following record:—
Barometer—Mean, 29.909 inches; maximum,
30.409 inches; minimum, 29.448 inches.
Thermometer—Mean, 42.3 degrees; maxi-
mum, 59 degrees; minimum, 30 degrees.
Rainfall on the 3d and 4th, 2.37 inches. The
daily weather bulletins from Washington
have been rather cloudy since the beginning
of the month. Yesterday "clear or partly
clear" weather was announced for a large
section of the country, which is by no means
clear enough, coming from the Signal Ser-
vice. The predictions are usually very pre-
cise.

The English University Boat Race.

The prophets were right, and those who
pin their faith on the mysterious people
who make the odds have an argument in
their favor. The Oxonians appear never to
have had a chance of winning from the
start, but the time in which the
race was rowed—twenty minutes nine-
teen seconds—shows what tough competitors
they had to deal with, and their own time,
only a few seconds later, gives them a highly
honorable record. The whole story of this
race, as sketched by our corre-
spondent, with its million of on-
lookers, forms a stirring recital, and
gives an unmistakable pledge for the
future of those physical sports which in an
age of thought and mental wear and tear
have attracted worldwide attention and in-
creased the number of their votaries from
year to year. From sports like horse racing,
in which the work is done by a gentleman's
property in horseflesh and his hired men, the
world of endeavor in which the best, the
most intelligent and the wealthiest take part
has been widened. Yachting, boating, foot
racing, rifle shooting and polo have their
ardent disciples in the highest classes.
An age which in a quarter of a cen-
tury can thus concentrate so much on mus-
cle, nerve and stamina, while developing
in an extraordinary degree in invention,
science and the arts, gives a splendid promise
of perpetuating the type of perfect manhood
to the generations to come. The growth of
the interest in sports like boat racing may
be well exemplified in the story of the
Oxford and Cambridge contest. Twenty-
five years ago a few university men
were the sole spectators of the race on the
Thames, and the contrast between the then
aspect of the banks of the river and that
they presented yesterday was as great as the
difference between the clumsy man-of-war's
boat of the early races and the beautiful
"shells" of Clasper and Searle. A scanty
paragraph recorded the result in the London
papers, but how different now. The news of yesterday's race
is told as fully in the HERALD as in the
London Times. It was flashed to India and to
Australia, and in a few years we have no
doubt that the result will be looked for at
Pekin and Jeddo as it is to-day in White-
chapel. *Vive le sport!*

Mr. Haralson's Interview with the
President.

As one of our city contemporaries printed
a Washington despatch yesterday, denying
the truthfulness of the interview published in
the HERALD, we reaffirm its correctness. Of
course, we do not assert that President
Grant said the things which our correspond-
ent reported, for that depends on Mr.
Haralson's veracity, for which we cannot
vouch. We only vouch for the fidelity of
our correspondent. We have made addi-
tional inquiries in Washington, and the re-
sult is that we affirm the substantial cor-
rectness of the report. Our correspondent
knows nothing on the subject except what
Mr. Haralson and others who had listened
to Mr. Haralson told him, and if the Presi-
dent did not say what this gentleman said
he did that is not the fault of the reporter.
For our part we are convinced that Mr. Haralson
told the truth, and that his subsequent soft-
ening of his first statements is the result of
pressure brought to bear on him by inter-
ested parties. We know not whether he has
been bullied by Mr. Morton or wheedled by
Mr. Blaine, or whether some other influence
has induced him to shuffle and prevaricate;
but what we do know is that the remark
about Messrs. Blaine, Morton and Conkling
were really given by Mr. Haralson to our
correspondent as having been made by
President Grant. Mr. Haralson had no
intelligible motive for misstatements when
he related the conversation, and we
therefore believe that what he said was
true. If he has since fallen into hands who
wish the truth disbelieved he ought to have
remembered that he told the same story to
others from whom our correspondent gained
his first knowledge of it before he went to
Mr. Haralson to get it verified. Under such
circumstances his shuffling attempts at
evasion put him in an awkward predicament.

Pulpit Topics.

Many of the Methodist pulpits in this
city and Brooklyn will be filled to-day by
the members of the three conferences now
in session here, who have not the privilege
very often of preaching to city congrega-
tions. Hence there is from those churches
a total lack of pulpit announcements. Other
pastors, however, give us some idea of the
thoughts that for the time being will engage
their hearts and minds. Mr. Hepworth will
take care of the authority of the Bible, and
will guard the open if not the shut door to
his church and to the kingdom of
grace. And as there are so many weak
churches in this city and all over
the land, Mr. Nicholas will give
the results of his experiments how to
strengthen a church. Dr. Lord will portray
the character of Solomon in his own com-
prehensive and inimitable style, and Dr.
Burchard will analyze the contents of the
sacred chest which contained the law.
Without faith it is impossible to please God
and all men have not this faith, hence Mr.